

LINDSAY

DRAWER 12

SPRINGFIELD

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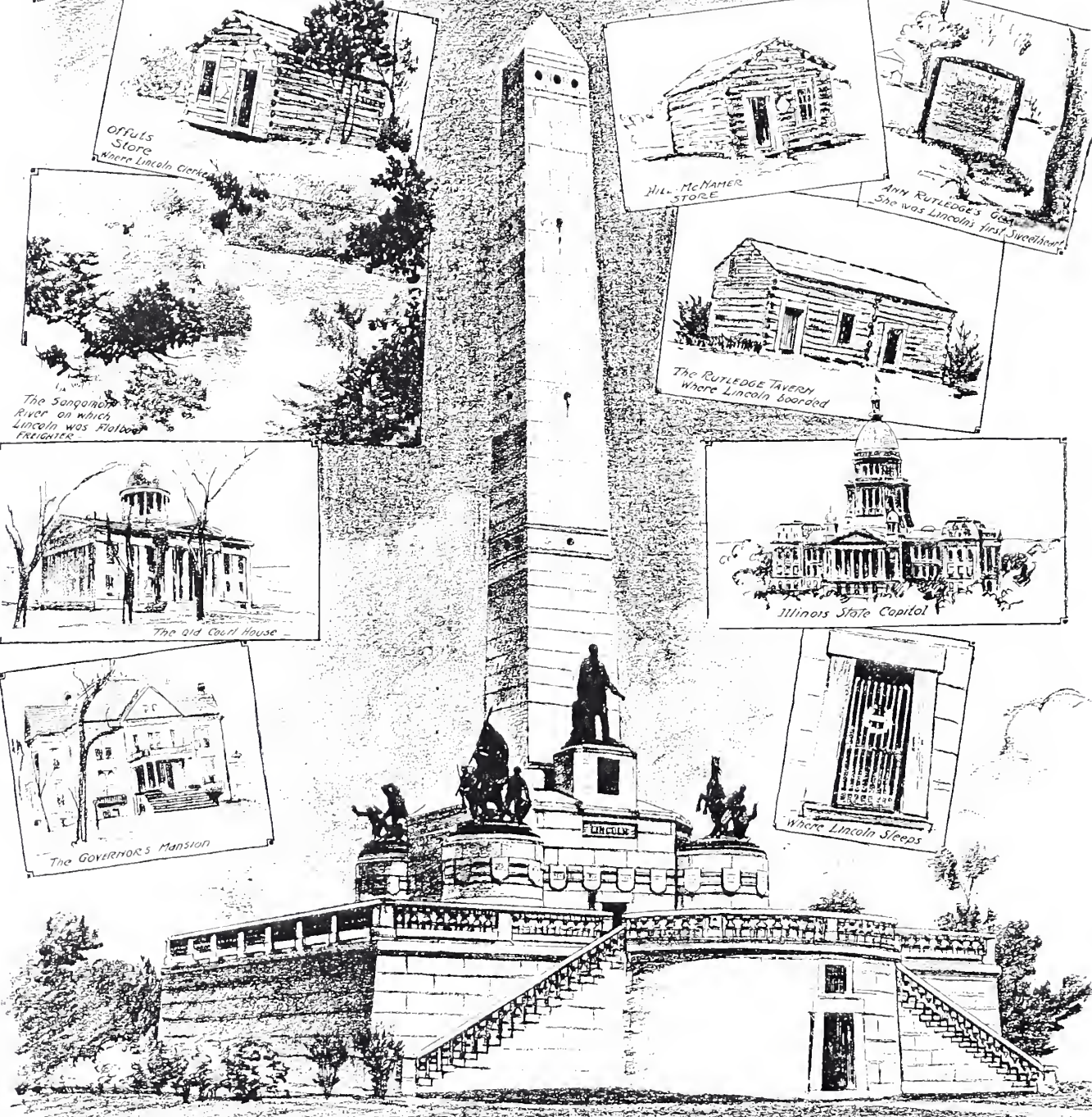
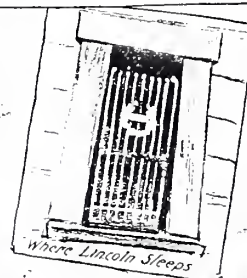
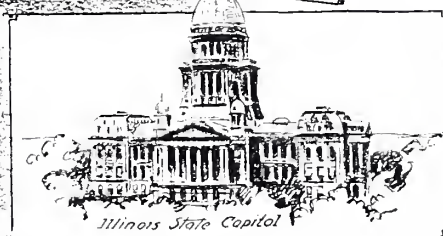
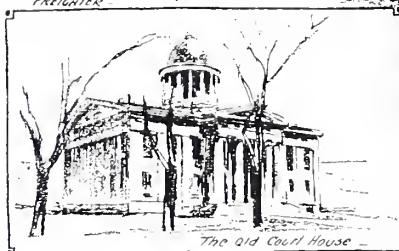
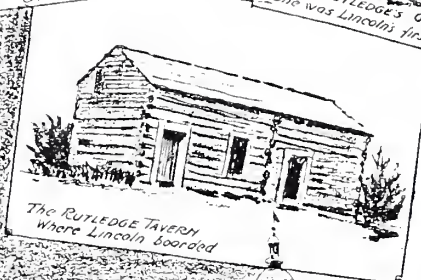
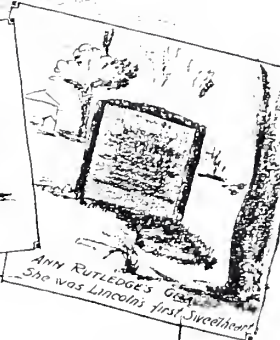
# Illinois Springfield

## Lincoln Tomb

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

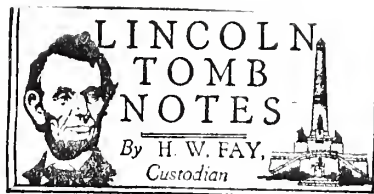
# Springfield, the Home Beloved of Lincoln



Drawings by C. H. Dickson  
From Photos by HERBERT GREGG  
— in Springfield —

"With Malice Toward None"





H. A. Lofy of Honolulu visited the tomb, in company with his family.

Miss M. M. Brasch of Toronto, Ontario, was a guest.

Over 600 people registered during the day.

The Kiwanis club of Decatur sponsored a trip to Lincoln's tomb, the home and New Salem for 130 boys of the fifth and sixth grades of Decatur schools. A. R. Ray was in charge.

Mrs. Clara Hamm of Blenheim school, Kansas City, Mo., escorted twelve pupils to visit the tomb.

Mrs. Rose Lambert of Little Hill school, McLeansboro was in charge of twenty-three from her school.

There are outstanding days in many times at Lincoln's tomb. Noted men and groups of various interests come daily and it all indicates the growing interest of a great man in a great cause. Only once or twice a year do the men and women who have made Lincoln their supreme idol come at one time in groups of dozens. On Thursday the finish of a pilgrimage starting at Harrogate, Tenn., and ending at Springfield and New Salem, was staged. The guest of honor was Frederick H. Meserve, New York, whose name is mentioned from one to forty times daily at Lincoln's tomb. He issued a book of 100 photos of Lincoln, and in describing them it quite generally is "Meserve No. 20" or "Meserve 85," as the case may be. The exercises at Springfield ended with a luncheon at the Elks club, sponsored by Dr. Harry Pratt and Isaac R. Diller, who went to Kentucky to escort the Lincoln fans to Springfield. At this function, Dr. Stewart W. McClellan, president of the college, named Logan Hay as presiding officer, who called on Meserve, Ballard, of the Boston Herald, Angle, Thomas, and the writer.

Among those registered were Anthony L. Maresh, Cleveland. Harrogate, Tenn., was represented by Dr. and Mrs. McClelland, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Kinkaid, Barbara McClelland, R. G. McMurtey, William R. Pringle, Cleveland; William D. Booter, Hollis, N. Y.; Carl W. Schaefer, Cleveland; David J. Harkness, Lincoln student; Sam Spencer, Janesville, Va.; Hal Seaberg, Midland, Pa., and Mrs. Knudson, Springfield.



# STATE HOUSE IN TIMES EXTRA

## BULLETIN:

Booth and his cohorts first planned to abduct the mortified president, it was learned today. Conspirators were to ambush Lincoln's carriage and capture him as he was driving to visit The Soldiers' Home. However, plans for this visit were changed and President Lincoln was not in his carriage. On discovery of this fact, the would-be abductors dispersed. This abduction was to have taken place on March 20th.

Volume One, Number 1

Springfield, Illinois, May 4, 1865

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Washington D. C.

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Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a large armchair, Mrs. Lincoln next to him, Miss Harris next and to the right a little behind



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### City Council Grants \$20,000 For Funeral

The City Council of Springfield today appropriated twenty thousand dollars to be expended in preparing for the funeral of our president who was so dastardly struck down by the hand of an assassin on Good Friday.

Part of it is to be spent in building the temporary vault on the new state house grounds, paying railroad charges on some car-

As the dreadful news of the assassination of President Lincoln spreads across the nation, the people stand in uncertainty and disbelief. Gradually shocked realization of the terrible words "The President has been assassinated" comes to them. Each turns away in silence, unable to even communicate to each other the deep sorrow and personal loss the death of their friend and leader bring to them.

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Mr. Lincoln seated himself in a large armchair, Mrs. Lincoln next to him, Miss Harris next and to the right a little behind her, Major Rathbone. The president and his guests enjoyed the acting and the jokes and talked happily together between the acts.

Some of the audience noticed a man passing behind the seats of the dress circle and approaching the entrance to the box. This was during the second scene, of the third act. He was very handsome and his face was white and strained. He entered a passage leading to the box of the president, picked up a plank, which he seemingly knew was hidden there, slipped it into a hole close to the door casing, across, to bar the door.

He stood a moment, peering at the back of the group intent on the play. The president was smiling at a humorous line just spoken. Then the man raised his right hand and fired at the back of the president's head.

The audience, hearing the shot, thought it to be part of the action of the play. The actors, attendants and members of the orchestra looked up in amazement knowing this not to be part of the plot.

Mrs. Lincoln turned at the noise, still laughing aloud with Miss Harris and Major Rathbone. Instantly a sort of blue haze lay over the box. Suddenly a woman screamed and there was a struggle in the president's box. Next a man was seen to climb over the ledge with his back to the audience, hang a moment, then drop.

In doing so, his spur caught in the folds of a silken flag. As the man reached the floor, pulling the flag along with him, his left leg went under and a bone snapped. He sprang up, his body flung to the middle of the stage, turned, looked out at the audience, his hands on his breast, bewildered, not knowing what was happening. Wavering a dagger over his head he shouted "See Seneca! Tyranny! Someone called out, "It is John Wilkes Booth!"

Then the crowd began to notice that in all the turmoil in the box, only the president sat still and unmoving, his hands on his breast. Gradually they began to realize the awful truth. It seemed like



## NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES

## Lincoln Had Prophetic Dream Of His Death—Mrs. Lincoln

Washington D. C.

On April 12 Lincoln told Mrs. Lincoln he had a dream which greatly disturbed him, and since the dream whenever he read his Bible it fell open to a page on a dream or vision.

In his dream, said Mrs. Lincoln, he felt a deathlike stillness about him: "then I heard subdued sobs as if a number of people were weeping. I thought I left my bed and wandered downstairs. There the silence was broken by the same pitiful sobbing: The mourners were invisible. I went from room to room: No living person was in sight, but the same mournful sounds of distress met me as I passed alone."

"There was light in all the rooms: Every object was familiar to me: But where were all the people who were grieving as if their hearts would break? I was puzzled and alarmed, what could be the meaning of all this? Determined to find the cause of the state of things so mysterious and so shocking, I went on until I arrived at the east room, which I entered."

"There I met with a sickening surprise. Before me was a catafalque in which rested a corpse wrapped in funeral vestments; around it were stationed soldiers who were acting as guards. There was a throng of people, some gazing mournfully upon the corpse, whose face was covered, others weeping pitifully.

"Who's dead in the White House?" I demanded of one of the soldiers. "The President" was his answer. "He was killed by an assassin." Then came a loud burst of grief from the crowd which woke me from my dream."

After hearing this Mrs. Lincoln became very upset, crying out to Mr. Lincoln, "I wish you had not told this terrible thing to me. I am terrified by it."

About 80 threatening letters were in Mr. Lincoln's files labeled "Assassination." In speaking on this subject one day he said to a friend, "I think the Lord in His Own Good Time and Way Will Work This Out All Right. God knows what is best."

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Part of it is to be spent in building the temporary vault on the new state house grounds, paying railroad charges on some carriages from Jacksonville, the hearse from St. Louis, and the expense of musicians and the orator. The largest portion will be spent on decorating the Governor's mansion, the old Lincoln residence and the Military Headquarters of General Cook and General Oakes.

## SAD TASK OF DRAPING CITY

One hundred and fifty persons have worked almost day and night for ten days draping the city in mourning for the Martyred Lincoln's funeral. The ladies of Springfield did their full share in these Arduous Labors. About fifteen hundred yards of black and white goods were used in the decorations, exclusive of the catafalque.

In its construction and decoration, black cloth, black velvet, black blue and white silk and crape with silver stars and silver lace and fringe are used in the greatest profusion. The canopy of the catafalque is made of velvet, festooned with satin and silver fringe. It is lined on the underside with blue silk, studded with silver stars. Three hundred yards of velvet and mourning goods and three hundred yards of silver lace and fringe, besides a vast quantity of other materials, were used in its construction. Each of the six columns is surmounted with a rich plume.

Evergreens and flowers, interwoven with crape, hang in festoons from capitals, columns and cornices in all parts of the building. Two hundred vases of natural flowers in full bloom surround their fragrance throughout the edifice. Nearly all of them were furnished free of cost by Michael Dyle, horticulturist of Springfield. Mottees and inscriptions were displayed at various places about the hall, two given below: "Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior." "Rather than surrender that principle I would be assassinated on this spot."

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All the rejoicing, the jubilant cries: "the war is over" are stilled. They could not, did not want to believe. All that lay ahead: to re-build, to reconcile the north and the south to make a new nation, undivided and strong, seems insurmountable without the strong, unflinching hand of Abraham Lincoln to guide them. Their own deep personal losses suffered in the four long years of war seemed to merge with this new shock and intensify their grief.

## City Overflows

Thousands collected at the depot of the Chicago and Alton railroad and several squares north long before the arrival time of the funeral cortege. Every roof of the buildings surrounding the station was covered with people. Hundreds gathered at the crossing near the northern limits of the city.

Just before nine o'clock the pilot engine came into view, directly behind it was the funeral car. The coffin was placed in a hearse which was built in Philadelphia; it was larger and longer than ordinary and cost six thousand dollars. It has been used for the funeral of Hon. Thomas H. Benton. It was drawn by six matched black horses, draped in mourning and wearing plumes on their crests.

## Lincoln Fifty-Six At Time of Death

President Lincoln was fifty-six years of age when death came.

From a dirt floored one room cabin in Kentucky, his birthplace, the homestead in Indiana, where he spent his boyhood, New Salem, Illinois, where he came at the age of twenty-one and lived seven years, with no permanent home in the village, but at the age of twenty-one a family of the office of President, Springfield where he married, owned his only home, he came in his last years to the high dignity of the office of President of the United States, and to residence in the White House. In all those years he had only one year of formal school education, he and his sister Sally walking the nine miles to school.



# Lincoln's Speech At Gettysburg Dedication National Cemetery

One of last public speeches made by President Lincoln at memorial services held at Gettysburg, Pa. These are his words at this historical event:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they have fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion: That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Battle of Gettysburg lasted

## Eyewitness Account

(Continued from Page 1)

a nightmare. Men began jumping over seats rushing past companions, jumping to the stage crying "hang him, hang him."

Booth, as he was now recognized, striking with his dagger before him, ran through the back exit, leapt upon his horse and fled.

The stage was full of actors, musicians with their instruments, men in evening clothes, officers in uniform, all a part of the wild milling crowd. Miss Harris crying for water or a stimulant, crying out "the president has been shot."

A doctor was helped into the box. He lifted the silent figure, still sitting calmly in the chair, and heeled him on the floor, tore away the clothing to find the wound, thinking it was in the breast.

It was a moment before he discovered the wound was back on the left ear, where the ball had entered and was now embedded in the brain. Two persons lifted the president, carried him out of the box through the dress circle out into the street.

No one seemed to know where to go. Finally, stopping helplessly, one of them asked, "where shall we take him?" Across the street, on the steps of a plain brick house, stood a man who had come to see what the commotion was about; people milling about, soldiers, policemen, then two men bearing a body, a woman following dressed in evening clothes, weeping.

Then he heard the cry "the president has been shot." Running quickly across the street, he said, "Bring him into my room." The president was then carried up the narrow stairs of the lodging house, attended now by a surgeon and a physician. The crowd swelled as more and more people gathered in front of the lodging to hear news of the mortally wounded Lincoln's condition.

The news followed swiftly. Our president was dead.

three days, the 3rd, 4th and 5th of July, and was a major battle of the war with an estimated loss of lives set at 45,000. Seventeen acres of land were set aside here as a national cemetery to be maintained by the states whose sons had fallen in battle and where the president made the dedication address.

Lincoln wrote his address in a room overlooking the square at Gettysburg. During the course of the evening a crowd gathered beneath the window and a band came to play. A call up to the president for him to request a number brought Lincoln to the window.

Looking out over the heads of the crowd a long moment he finally looked down and said, "play Dixie." In his deep compassion for all his people he wanted them to know he was indeed president of all the states of America and had come to honor the dead of both the north and the south.

As we now honor his death, we are moved by the thought that this address, one of his last, is deep in the wisdom of immortality.

## Lincoln's Forbearers Hard Working Pioneer Stock

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky in a log cabin near Hodgenville on February 12, 1809. His father was Thomas Lincoln and his mother Nancy Hanks. His father was a carpenter by trade and his people came from England. The name Lincoln came from the place his people lived: Lindum, established in 86 A. D. when the Romans occupied the British Isles. The name was often changed — Lincoln Colonia, Lindum Colony, Lindcoln, Lindcoln to Lincoln.

Samuel Lincoln, a weaver came, to America in 1637, settling in Hingham, Massachusetts. Descendants spread out to Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Lincoln's grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, moved west over the mountains to Kentucky. His son Thomas was President Abraham Lincoln's father. Thomas Lincoln married Nancy Hanks, (whose family came from Virginia), in the Methodist Episcopal Church near Beechland, Washington County, Kentucky, on June 12, 1806.

The cabin in which Lincoln was born was made of logs cut from near-by timber, the floor was dirt packed, with one door which swung on leather hinges, and with one small window. The chimney was made of stick clay.

## Mrs. Lincoln Prostrated; Unable To Attend Funeral

Mrs. Lincoln has not been able to leave her room since the President's death. Dr. Stone has kept her under strict observation. Sons, Robert and Tad have tried to console their mother in this terrible tragedy. Letters of condolence from strangers as well as family and close friends are pouring into the White House.

Mary Lincoln was Mary Todd when she met Abraham Lincoln, while visiting her sister Elizabeth Mrs. Ninian Edwards in Springfield. Their father, Robert Smith Todd, had been a captain in the war of 1812, had served in both houses of legislature in Kentucky and was president of the Bank of Kentucky in Lexington. She received her education in private schools, spoke and read French, and was well versed in all phases of the social graces. She is an accomplished and vital woman, keenly interested in her husband's life and career. They were married on November 4, 1842 at the Edwards house by the Reverend Charles Dresser, Lincoln being 33 years old and Mary Todd 23.

## Appetizers

Shrimp Cocktail . . . . .	4.95	French-Fried Mushrooms . . . . .	1.75
Chilled Tomato Juice . . . . .	.75	Nacho Nuggets . . . . .	1.75
Potato Skins . . . . .	2.95	(½ order 1.75)	
Soup of the Day . . . . .	Cup .95	Bowl 1.55	

## Ethnic Corner

SWEET AND SOUR PORK . . . . .	6.95
<i>Served on a Bed of Rice</i>	
TERIYAKI CHICKEN . . . . .	8.95
<i>Two Breasts of Chicken Marinated in Teriyaki Sauce; Served with Rice</i>	
TURKEY ALFREDO DA ROMA . . . . .	6.95
<i>Slices of Turkey Breast with a White Cream Sauce; Served with Fettuccine</i>	

VEAL PARMAGIANA . . . . .	7.50
<i>A Veal Cutlet and Spaghetti Smothered in Meat Sauce and Melted Mozzarella Cheese; Served with Garlic Bread</i>	

SPAGHETTI . . . . .	5.95
<i>With Meat Sauce; Served with Garlic Bread</i>	

All above items served with salad bar.

TOSTADA . . . . .	4.50
<i>A Mexican Tortilla "Bowl" filled with Lettuce, Re-Fried Beans, Tomato, and Meat Filling</i>	

## Light Fare

QUICHE LORRAINE . . . . .	4.25
<i>French-Style Ham and Egg "Pie", Served with Fruit Celatini</i>	
FRENCH DIP SANDWICH . . . . .	3.95
<i>Sliced Roast Beef on a French Roll, with Ranch Fries</i>	
RAILSPLITTER CLUB SANDWICH . . . . .	3.95
<i>Ham, Bacon, Turkey, Cheddar Cheese, Blue Cheese Dressing, and more . . . Served with Potato Chips</i>	
HORSESHOE . . . . .	
SPRINGFIELD'S OWN CREATION . . . . .	5.50
<i>Thin-sliced Ham and Turkey on Toast, Smothered with Creamy Cheddar Cheese Sauce and Heaped with French Fries</i>	
"PONY" SHOE (½ a Horseshoe) . . . . .	3.95
SPINACH SALAD . . . . .	3.95
<i>Fresh Spinach topped with Diced Egg and Bacon. The Chef recommends our Creamy Bacon Dressing</i>	
SOUP AND SALAD BAR . . . . .	4.75
SALAD BAR . . . . .	3.95
<i>With any of the above items . . . 2.50</i>	

A children's menu is available for  
our patrons ten and under

## Seafood

ALASKAN KING CRAB LEGS . . . . .	Market Price
<i>Seafood at its Best</i>	
SHRIMP DE JONGHE . . . . .	10.95
<i>Shallots and Dry Sherry highlight the Sauce</i>	
SEAFOOD NEWBURG . . . . .	9.95
<i>Scallops, Shrimp, and Haddock in a Tasty Sauce</i>	
FRENCH-FRIED SHRIMP . . . . .	9.95
<i>A Golden Brown Delight</i>	
HERBED FILLET OF HADDOCK ALMONDINE . . . . .	8.95
<i>Four Special Herbs complement this Tender Fillet</i>	
CHANNEL CATFISH . . . . .	7.95
<i>An Established Favorite of our Hotel's Patrons</i>	

## Dinner Entrees

RIB EYE STEAK . . . . .	12.95
<i>The Tenderest of Steaks</i>	
NEW YORK STRIP SIRLOIN . . . . .	12.95
<i>Broiled to Perfection</i>	
FILET OF BEEF TENDERLOIN . . . . .	11.95
PETITE FILET . . . . .	9.95

for a continental flair, ask for Bernaise Sauce or Bercy Butter (drawn butter with shallots and parsley) on your choice of our fine steaks.

CENTER CUT PORK CHOPS . . . . .	7.95
<i>Served with Applesauce</i>	
BEEF TENDERLOIN TIPS . . . . .	8.95
<i>Served on a Bed of Noodles in a Rich Gravy</i>	
BEEF LIVER WITH ONIONS . . . . .	6.95
<i>Grilled Onions and Bacon Accent the Flavor</i>	
CHOPPED SIRLOIN . . . . .	6.95
<i>Smothered with Mushrooms</i>	
GOLDEN FRIED CHICKEN . . . . .	6.50
<i>Moist and Succulent, Fried to Perfection</i>	

Above items served with salad bar or a cup of soup;  
home-baked bread; and one of the following:  
baked potato, french fries, rice, or vegetable of the day.

## Desserts

French-Style Cheesecake . . . . .	1.50	Strawberry Shortcake . . . . .	1.45
<i>with Strawberries</i>			
Cream Pies . . . . .	.95	Apple Pie . . . . .	1.10
		<i>a la mode</i>	
Ice Cream or Sherbet . . . . .	.95	Chocolate or Strawberry Sundae	1.35

## Beverages

Coffee . . . . .	.50	Milk . . . . .	.55/.75
Tea . . . . .	.50	Pepsi, Bubble-Up, Diet Pepsi, Diet 7-Up, or Ginger Ale . . . . .	.75
Sanka . . . . .	.50		

*Wine List on Back*

## Lincoln's Farewell Address Given Springfield People

When President Lincoln made his farewell address, his words were to be his last spoken here in Springfield.

It was early in the morning, hundreds of people were at the station to bid him farewell. Rain was pouring down as he rode through the streets to the railway station, obscuring the faces of the many, many old friends who had come to bid him God-speed. As he walked through the waiting room, he was stopped again and again to shake hands with the numerous people who were lined up along his path. He stood for a moment at the rail of the observation platform at the end of the train looking in silence at these friends who he had known so well. Then from the fullness of his heart he spoke the now immortal words:

"My friends: No one, not in my situation, can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place and the kindness of these people, I owe everything."

"Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children have been born, and one is buried."

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington."

Without the assistance of that Divine Being Who ever attended him, I cannot succeed. With that assistance, I cannot fail.

Trusting in Him who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well."

To His care commending you as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

As he spoke the rain fell, glissing on his cheeks as the rain mingled with his tears. The engine whistle blew, and the train moved away toward Washington, civil war and assassination.

## Abraham Lincoln Owned Home Here

This is the only residence he ever owned. Abraham Lincoln purchased the home from the minister Rev. Charles Dresser who had officiated at his marriage to Mary Todd on November 4, 1842. The cost of the house and lot was \$1,500.00. The house standing on the same location in Springfield is the original structure. It is located on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets.

Originally it was a one and one-half story cottage built in 1839. In 1850 Mrs. Lincoln, with an inheritance of \$1,300.00 left to her by a relative, had the house made into a full two-story building.

This was the Lincoln's home from May 1844 to February 1861. Three of their sons were born here: Edward (Eddie) 1846-1850, William (Willie) 1860-1862 and Thomas (Tad) 1853-1871. Edward died here at the age of four. The home is kept as nearly as possible exactly as when Lincoln lived in it. On May 18, 1860 Lincoln received a committee appointed to formally notify him of his nomination for the presidency in the north parish.

## Lincoln Instrumental In Moving Capital To Springfield

Lincoln felt that with the shifting of the population in the state and with Springfield being more centrally located, the Capitol, at that time, located in Vandalia would better serve the people if moved to Springfield. There were other towns, of course, wanting the capital, but Lincoln with the help of the "Long Nine" made a bold stand for Springfield. An all night session was held, but no decision was made. A second meeting was called. This lasted until after midnight. The bill was finally passed after a long, serious speech by Mr. Lincoln in which he gave his reasons for advocating this change in so fervent a manner its passage was secured by a joint vote of both Houses.

## Wine List

Our quality house wines are available by the carafe or by the glass for your dining enjoyment.

Burgundy - Rose - Chablis - Rhine - Lambrusco

One-Liter Carafe	Half-Liter Carafe	Glass
5.50	3.00	1.50

### RED WINES

Traditionally enjoyed with red meats and hearty dishes.  
Served at room temperature.

	½ Bottle	Bottle
1. Pinot Noir, Inglenook, estate bottled . . . . .	4.75	8.95
2. Cabernet Sauvignon, Inglenook, vintage . . . . .	5.95	10.95
3. Beaujolais St. Louis, Barton & Guestier . . . . .	5.50	9.95
4. Lambrusco, Riunite . . . . .		5.95

### WHITE WINES

Especially enjoyable with seafood, fowl, and light dishes.  
Served chilled.

5. Chenin Blanc, Inglenook . . . . .	6.95
6. Liebfraumilch, Blue Nun . . . . .	4.95
7. Pouilly Fuisse, Barton & Guestier . . . . .	16.95

### ROSE WINES

Enjoyable with all foods.  
Served chilled.

8. Lancers, Portugal . . . . .	4.95	8.95
9. Mateus, Portugal . . . . .	4.50	8.50

### SPARKLING WINES

Perfect for that special occasion.

10. Paul Masson Extra Dry Champagne . . . . .	5.95	10.95
11. Paul Masson Pink Champagne . . . . .		10.95
12. Paul Masson Very Cold Duck . . . . .		10.95
13. Paul Masson Sparkling Burgundy . . . . .	5.95	10.95
14. Andre Champagne . . . . .		4.95

#### AFTER DINNER DRINKS

Banana Banshee—Creme de Banana, Creme de Cacao, Ice Cream  
Black Russian—Vodka & Kahlua  
Brandy Alexander—Brandy, Creme de Cacao, Ice Cream  
Colden Cadillac—Calliano, Creme de Cacao, Ice Cream  
Grasshopper—Creme de Menthe, Creme de Cacao, Ice Cream  
Irish Coffee—Irish Whiskey, Coffee, Whipped Cream  
Pink Lady—Cin, Grenadine, Ice Cream  
Pink Squirrel—Creme de Almand, Creme de Cacao, Ice Cream  
Rusty Nail—Scotch & Drambuie  
Stinger—Brandy and Creme de Menthe  
White Russian—Vodka, Kahlua, and Cream

#### FINE BRANDIES AND LIQUEURS

Amaretta  
Anisette—Licorice Flavor  
B & B—Benedictine & Brandy  
Bailey's Irish Cream  
Benedictine  
Brandy—Apricot, Blackberry, Cherry, or Peach  
Cognac—Hennessey, Martel, Courvoisier, or Remy Martin  
Cointreau—Orange Flavor  
Creme de Cacao  
Creme de Menthe  
Drambuie—Scotch base liqueur  
Grand Marnier  
Kahlua—Coffee Flavor  
Peppermint Schnapps  
Tia Maria—Coffee Flavor

## Lincoln's Circuit Riding Experiences Laid Basis For Later Greatness

Abraham Lincoln rode the circuit for twenty years practicing law. He covered fourteen counties in central and eastern Illinois, the Eighth Judicial District, often riding horseback over swollen streams, muddy roads, unbroken prairie, with no shelter from the elements, often starting at dawn and traveling until nightfall in order to be at county seat in time for court.

Judges and lawyers rode in buggy caravans and even on dry

sunny days were able to travel no faster than four to five miles an hour.

People from all the nearby towns would congregate at the county seat to listen for hours to the legal battles. The lawyers had a few books and little time to prepare their cases and little precedent to follow. Most arguments were based on common sense. Lincoln always strove to try a case fairly and honestly, never intentionally misrepresenting the testimony of a witness or the arguments of his opponent. He had to believe in a case and would withdraw if he felt a client was deceiving him.

## Lincoln's Tomb

Said to be one of the most beautiful memorials in the world, Lincoln's tomb was designed by Larkin G. Mead Jr. of Battleboro, Vermont. It stands on a twelve-acre plot of ground in Oak Ridge Cemetery. The monument has a 117-foot spire, with a bronze group on each of the four corners at the base representing the Infantry, Cavalry, Navy and Artillery of the Civil War, with a ten-foot statue of Lincoln facing South at the entrance. The thirty-seven states which belonged to the Union at the time of the original construction are represented by shields on which are inscribed the name of the state. The states of Minnesota, Missouri, Massachusetts, Arkansas and Utah and the countries of Italy, Spain, France and Belgium furnished the nine types of marble used in the tomb.

In the interior of the tomb are four bronze tablets on which are inscribed the Farewell Address, the Gettysburg Address, part of the Second Inaugural Address and a biographical sketch of Lincoln.

Along the corridors are statues of Lincoln as the ranger, the soldier, the President, Lincoln in deep thought and Lincoln the lawyer. Also buried in the tomb are Mrs. Lincoln, William, Edward and Thomas, Robert, the fourth son is buried in Arlington Cemetery.

In his spare time on the circuit, Lincoln studied algebra, astronomy and read Euclid. His advice to a young friend as to how to become a lawyer was: "First you must be determined that you want to be a lawyer; then read; get law books and read and study until you understand their principal features. It is not necessary to be in a large town; New Salem where I studied had only three hundred people. Books and your capacity to understand are the same anywhere. Your own resolve to succeed is the important thing."

The defeats as well as the victories in the twenty years of hard struggles in the practice of law as a circuit rider were in large a part of the foundation of Lincoln's later greatness.

For a  
souvenir copy  
of this menu,  
just ask  
the hostess.

## Our Catering Department

invites you to call us for your next  
banquet . . . meeting . . . reception  
. . . anniversary party . . . press conference . . . lecture . . . whatever the occasion . . . If ten to two hundred people are getting together to congregate, congratulate, or celebrate, let us be of service.

We have banquet menus available for  
breakfast, full and light luncheons,  
dinner, and cocktail parties, and will  
be happy to help you plan all the  
details for a successful function.

JIM LOTHE, General Manager







*Photo courtesy of Winfred "Doc" Helm*

*The*  
**FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE  
TO THE TOMB OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN**

*Springfield, Illinois  
Sunday, April 26, 1992*

*Sponsored by  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN COUNCIL  
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA  
Fairhills Mall, Monroe at Chatham Road  
Springfield, Illinois 62704  
217 / 546-5570*





**10:30 AM**

**The Honor Troop** — Troop 107, Grace United Methodist Church, Jacksonville, IL, Gary Vines, Scoutmaster.

**2:00 PM**

**Wreath Laying** — Eagle Scout Christopher J. Barham, Troop 11, Westminster Presbyterian Church, Springfield, IL and Webelos Scout Michael Rudolph, Pack 3, Douglas Avenue United Methodist Church, Springfield, IL.

**2:15 PM**

**Invocation** — Eagle Scout Brian Mendenhall, Troop 53, St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Springfield, IL.

**Star Spangled Banner** — Phillipa Carroll Porter, Springfield, IL.

**Pledge of Allegiance** — Eagle Scout Brant J. Hamby, Troop 90, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Hillsboro, IL.

**Official Welcome & Introduction of Speaker** — Robert A. Stuart, Jr., President, Abraham Lincoln Council, Boy Scouts of America.

**Lincoln Tribute** — Richard H. Leet, National President, Boy Scouts of America.

**America the Beautiful** — Phillipa Carroll Porter, Springfield, IL.

**Benediction** — Eagle Scout Theodore J. Deen, Troop 109, Knights of Columbus, Jacksonville, IL.

**Taps** — Eagle Scout Dan Jamison, Troop 40, Group of Citizens, Rochester, IL.

**2:40 PM**

**Parade** — Units begin leaving by section to parade to the State Capitol Building.

Boy Scout Honor Guard — Troop 107, Jacksonville, IL.

Girl Scout Honor Guard — Brownie Girl Scout Troop 116, Springfield, IL.



**RICHARD H. LEET**  
National President,  
Boy Scouts of America

Richard H. Leet, National President of the Boy Scouts of America, will deliver the tribute to President Lincoln.

Leet is an Eagle Scout and has received the Distinguished Eagle Award. He has served as vice-president and president of the East Central Region, Boy Scouts of America. He is the recipient of the Silver Beaver, Silver Antelope, and the Silver Buffalo Awards.

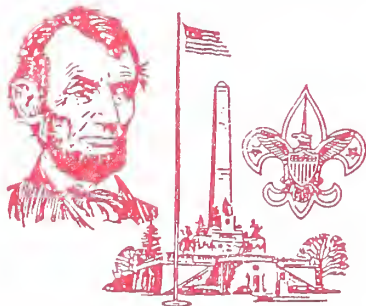
Leet retired as vice chairman of Amoco Corporation in October 1991.

Leet is a graduate of Northwest Missouri State University and holds a doctorate in physical chemistry from Ohio State University.

## LINCOLN PILGRIMAGE

In 1946, the Abraham Lincoln Council sponsored the first BSA Pilgrimage to President Lincoln's Tomb as a local activity. Soon, Boy Scout units from several states began attending. In more recent years, the Boy Scouts of America have been joined in paying tribute to President Lincoln by Camp Fire Youth and the Girl Scouts of the USA. An estimated 11,000 attended in 1991.

### *48th Annual Pilgrimage*



*Plan to attend next year's  
1993 Lincoln Pilgrimage  
scheduled for  
Sunday, April 24, 1993*

## SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Nan Wynn and the Staff of Lincoln's Tomb

Oak Ridge Cemetery  
Robert Graham, Acting Director

Office of the Secretary of State  
George H. Ryan, Secretary of State

Kiwanis Club of Springfield-South

Menard Ambulance Service

American Red Cross

Springfield Municipal Band

Springfield Police Department

St. Andrews Society of Central Illinois Pipe Band

Intra Service Veterans Burial Detail



*"I say 'try';  
if we never try,  
we shall never succeed."*  
— ABRAHAM LINCOLN



*This program co-sponsored and printed by  
Capitol Press Service, Inc.*

114 North Second Street, Springfield, IL 62701, 522-7291

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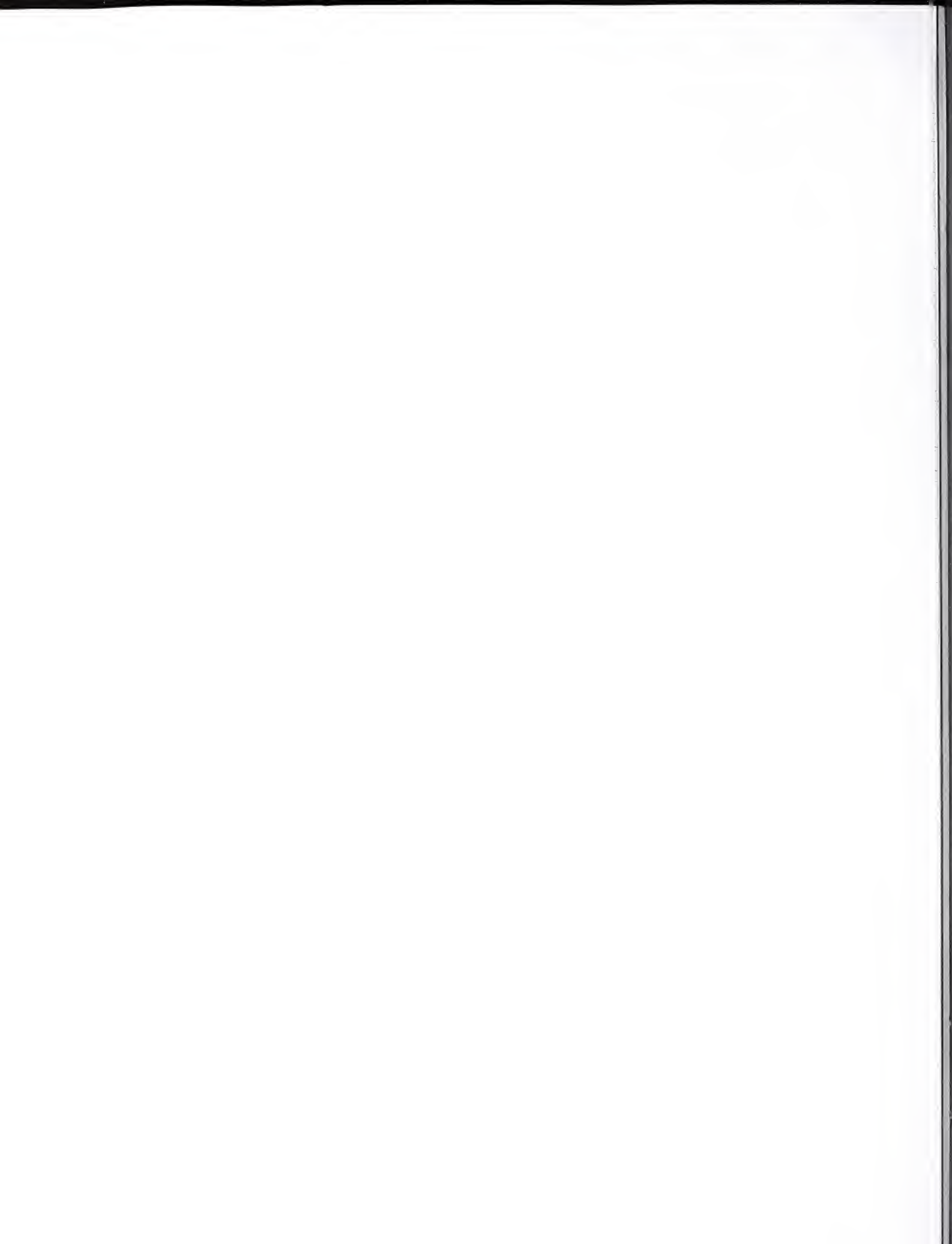
**Edward Dodge,** *Logistics*

**Estill Peeler,** *Registration*

**Tim Dunkel,** *Assistant Master of Ceremonies*

**Frederick E. Wallace,** *Pilgrimage Director*





THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL  
**LINCOLN TOMB  
CEREMONY**

One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Anniversary  
Commemorating  
The Death of  
ABRAHAM LINCOLN



**APRIL 15, 1992**

Service conducted by Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, assisted by The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Lincoln Deathday Association, Inc., with participation by other patriotic societies and veterans organizations.

# MEMORIAL SERVICE

11:00 A.M.

Posting of Colors ..... 114th Regiment Ill. Vol. Inf.

Invocation ..... Ronald E. Clark  
114th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Address of Welcome .. Thomas L.W. Johnson, Co-Chairman  
Department Commander  
Department of Wisconsin  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Musical Selection:

Address ..... Lowell V. Hammer  
Commander-in-Chief  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Musical Selection:

Address ..... William H. Upham  
Representing Commander-in-Chief  
Military Order of the Loyal Legion

Musical Selection:

Presentation of Memorial Wreaths:

Photograph ..... Marlin Ross

Benediction ..... Ronald E. Clark  
114th Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf.

Taps ..... J. Stephen Hall  
Sergeant-Maj.

Placing of Wreaths in Crypt:

Retiring of Colors:



## ORGANIZATIONS PRESENTING MEMORIAL WREATHS

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS  
Charles Unsbee, Department Legislative Director

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS AUXILIARY — HALL —  
HAGLER UNIT 15  
Sylvia Rouse, Commander

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS AUXILIARY  
Mary Michal, Commander Department of Illinois

NORTHERN ILLINOIS CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE (DAMES-  
WESTERNERS MEMBER)  
Helen V. Dutch, N.I.C.W.R.T.

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ASAH E. REYNOLDS CIRCLE — 124 LADIES OF GRAND ARMY  
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Louise Gillispie, Circle President

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Dorothy F. Hall, Past President General

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OF COOK COUNTY  
Joseph F. Zemrowski, Past Commander

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, CORPS NO. 24, DEPARTMENT OF  
IOWA  
Margaret L. Rees, Veterans Administration Volunteer

MACON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
August H. Bertram, Member

MILITARY ORDER LADYBUGS  
Mary C. Gibson, Majestic Lady Goldbug

INTERVETERANS COUNCIL OF SANGAMON COUNTY  
Billie Wagoner, Commander

ILLINOIS CHAPTER — NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF  
FOUNDERS AND PATRIOTS OF AMERICA  
Carolyn M. Butterfield, Councilor

NAVY CLUB U.S.A. SHIP #32, AUXILIARY  
Velma B. Gaffigan, Member

MILITARY ORDER LADYBUGS — POOP DECK CIRCLE #18  
Marie Batterton, Lady Goldbug

U.S. DAUGHTERS OF 1812 — FORT CLARK CHAPTER  
Beverly J. Runyon, President

SGT. CALEB HOPKINS, D.A.R.  
Almona Farmer, Member

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, TENT #17  
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EPPS-HENDERSON-HESTER CAMP #91, INDIANOLA, IOWA  
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WAR, DEPARTMENT OF IOWA  
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Mary A. Moriarty, Color Guard

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SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR  
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Col. Robert M. Graham, Commanding Officer

GEN. JOHN A. McCLERNAND CAMP #4, SONS OF UNION  
VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

N. Robert Chesnut, Past Camp Commander

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Anne L. Gerit, National President

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

William H. Upham, Representing Commander-in-Chief,

Henry Nathan Sawyer III

SONS OF UNION VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Lowell V. Hammer, Commander-in-Chief

# LUNCHEON

12:30 P.M.  
Lincoln Plaza Hotel

## TOASTMASTER

Thomas L. W. Johnson

## INVOCATION

Ronald E. Clark

## INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Thomas L. W. Johnson

## REMARKS

Edward G. Pree

## PROGRAM

Lewis P. Mallow, Jr.

## BENEDICTION

Ronald E. Clark

## LINCOLN TOMB CEREMONIAL COMMITTEE

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Commander, Department of Wisconsin  
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Co-Chairman . . . . . Robert M. Graham  
Past Commander, Department of Illinois  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War

Nan Wynn  
Site Superintendent

Ellinore K. Johnson  
Past National President  
Auxiliary to Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War  
Special Consultant





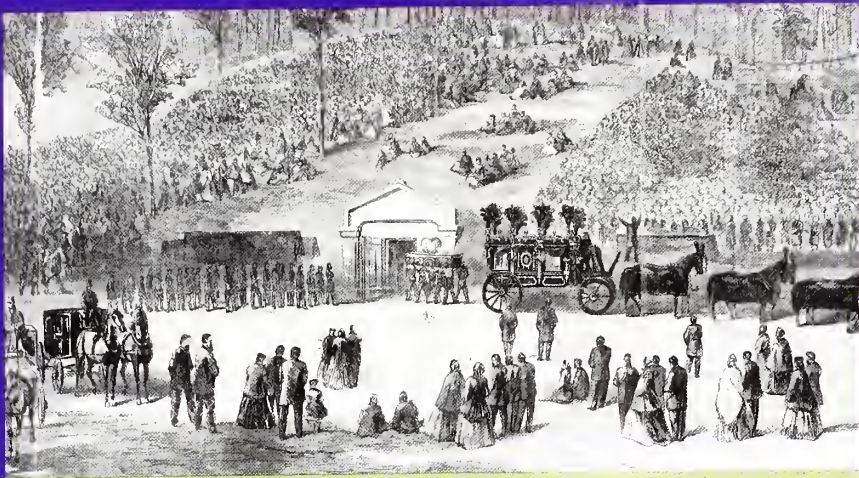
# Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site



ILLINOIS  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
AGENCY



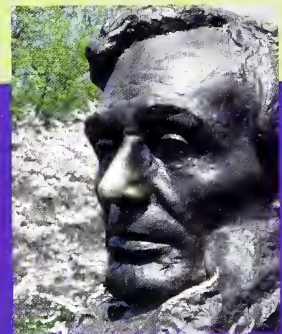




## THE LINCOLN TOMB

News of President Abraham Lincoln's death on April 15, 1865, came just six days after General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Confederate army to Union General Ulysses S. Grant. The celebratory atmosphere that had prevailed as the Civil War drew to a close was replaced with one of shock and grief.

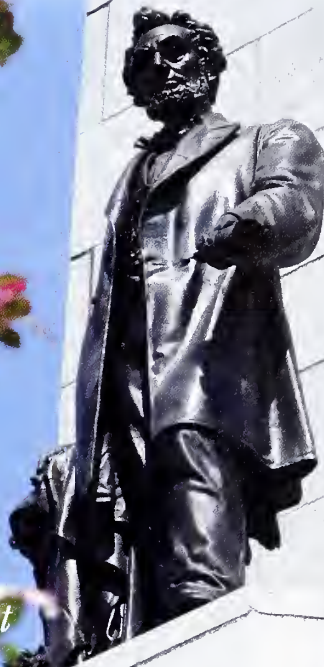
As the nation mourned its martyred president, the National Lincoln Monument Association dedicated itself to the task of erecting a fitting memorial in Springfield, Illinois, where Lincoln lived from 1837 to 1861. The monument, which holds the remains of the Sixteenth President, his wife, and three of their four sons, was dedicated in 1874.



NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES



*The bronze  
sculptures on  
the the tomb  
terrace are cast  
from 65 cannon  
donated to the  
United States  
Government to  
the National  
Lincoln  
Monument  
Association.*



T

he first of many funeral services for the fallen president was conducted at the White House on Wednesday, April 19, 1865. A procession then accompanied the horse-drawn hearse as Lincoln was carried to the Capitol Rotunda, where he lay in state the following day. On Friday, the president's remains were placed on a special train for the 1,700-mile trip to Springfield. The train also carried the remains of the Lincolns' son William "Willie," who had died in Washington, D.C. in 1862.

The train stopped for ten services in as many cities during its twelve-day journey, arriving on May 3rd at the Springfield depot. Tens of thousands of mourners paid their respects as the president lay in state at the state capitol (now the Old State Capitol State Historic Site). On the morning of May 4th, a procession carried the president's remains to Oak Ridge Cemetery where final services were conducted. Following a final hymn, Lincoln's casket was placed in the cemetery's public receiving vault next to Willie's.

## Lincoln Monument Association



The Lincoln Tomb was constructed through the efforts of the National Lincoln Monument Association. Ten days after Lincoln's death, the committee that organized in Springfield to plan his funeral formed the monument association. Illinois Governor Richard Oglesby presided

over the small group of the late president's friends and political associates. Once the site of Oak Ridge Cemetery was selected, in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Lincoln, the group focused on raising money for construction.

Appeals to the public brought donations from school children, Sunday schools, veteran groups, and benevolent societies that were supplemented by state funds. As fundraising gained momentum, the association

turned its attention to the monument's design. In September 1868, the association chose sculptor Larkin Mead's design. Construction of the \$171,000 tomb began in 1869, and dedication ceremonies were held October 15, 1874. In 1895 Richard Oglesby, the monument association's only surviving member, deeded the property to the State of Illinois.

## The Lincoln Family

The remains of Mary Todd Lincoln and three of the Lincoln's four children are interred with the Sixteenth President. Edward "Eddie" (1846-1850), who died in Springfield and was buried at Hutchinson Cemetery, was moved to a temporary family tomb at Oak Ridge Cemetery on December 13, 1865. Eight days later, the remains of the president and his son William "Willie" (1850-1862) were also placed in the temporary tomb. On September 19, 1871 all three were moved to the present Tomb which was still under construction. Thomas "Tad" (1853-1871) was the first family member buried in the present tomb. He was interred on July 17, 1871, two days after his death. Mary Todd (1818-1882) died in Springfield on July 16, 1882. Robert Todd Lincoln (1843-1926) was the only Lincoln child to reach adulthood. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D.C., with his wife, Mary Harlan Lincoln (1846-1937), and son Abraham "Jack" Lincoln II. Jack (1873-1890) was interred in the Lincoln Tomb from 1890 to 1930.

## Reconstruction

The Tomb as it is seen today reflects not only the original construction by the monument association, but also two major reconstructions. The first reconstruction took place in the period 1899-1901, when 15 feet were added to the height of the Tomb's obelisk. At this time the President's remains, originally placed in a marble sarcophagus above ground level, were buried beneath the floor of the burial chamber.

In the 1930's a second major reconstruction of the Tomb replaced the original sandstone interior with the marble covered hallways, floors, red marble memorial stone, and interior bronze statuary and plaques. The interior bronze statues by Daniel Chester French, Leonard Crunelle, Fred M. Torrey, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Adolph A. Weinman, and Lorado Taft commemorate important periods in Lincoln's career.



## Exterior

The 117-foot-tall Lincoln Tomb is constructed of granite quarried at Quincy, Massachusetts. Near the entrance is a bronze bust of Lincoln, the work of sculptor Gutzon Borglum. On the terrace, Tomb designer Larkin Mead created the statue of Lincoln and the heroic statues portraying the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and navy. The names of the 37 states were inscribed in the terrace-level shields at the time of construction; other state's names were included as they were created.

## The Burial Chamber

Engraved names in the burial chamber walls mark the location of the Lincoln family crypts. From the left, surrounding the president's burial marker, are the flags of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia — the homes of Lincoln's ancestors. In the center stands the United States flag. Next, representing the states where Lincoln lived, are the flags of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois. The final flag is the presidential flag. Above the window are engraved the words spoken by Secretary of War Edwin Stanton at the moment of Lincoln's death, "Now He Belongs To The Ages."



## Flag Retreat Ceremonies

On Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. June through August, the 114th Illinois Volunteer Reactivated Infantry demonstrates Civil War military drills and conducts flag retreat ceremonies at the Lincoln Tomb. At each ceremony, a selected visitor receives the United States flag that flew over the tomb the previous week.

## Vietnam, Korean, and World War II Memorials

**The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial** was dedicated in 1988 to honor those who served in the Vietnam War. Inscribed on the memorial are the names of 2,988 Illinois servicemen who died or are still missing.

**The Illinois Korean War Memorial**, dedicated in 1996, pays tribute to the Illinoisans who served during the war (1950-1953). Inscribed are the names of the 1,753 servicemen killed in action. Dedicated in 2004, the focal point of **The World War II Illinois Memorial** is a globe symbolizing the conflict that involved more than 200 nations. Two granite walls extend from the globe and are engraved with the major battles and events of the war. The memorials are located one-half mile west of the Lincoln Tomb. They may be visited during Oak Ridge Cemetery's daily hours.

## The Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site

Located on the grounds of Oak Ridge Cemetery, with entrances located on Route 29 and Monument Avenue.

**Cemetery Hours:** 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. from the first Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October. 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. the remainder of the year.

**Tomb Hours:** Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. from March through October; 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. from November through February. The site is closed New Year's, Martin Luther King, Jr., Presidents, General Election, Veterans, Thanksgiving, and Christmas days.

The interior of the tomb and the restrooms are handicapped accessible.

## For additional information

Site Manager, Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site  
Oak Ridge Cemetery  
Springfield, IL 62702  
Phone: 217.782.2717



# 114<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS FLAG RETREAT



The Lincoln Tomb  
Tuesday evenings, 7pm  
June-August





## HISTORY OF THE 114<sup>TH</sup> INFANTRY REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS

**T**he One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois and was mustered into Federal service there on September 18, 1862. Eight hundred and ninety-five officers and enlisted men from Cass, Menard, and Sangamon counties were accepted into service with the unit.

On November 8, 1862, the unit embarked for Memphis, Tennessee, for active service. The Regiment joined the First Division of the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps under Generals Grant and Sherman and saw action throughout the South.

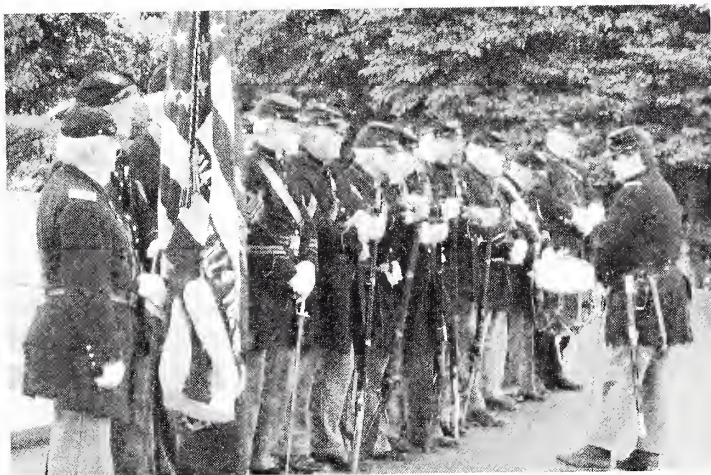
During its term of service, the 114<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Illinois Volunteers participated in more than 35 various type skirmishes, engagements, battles, including the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service August 3, 1865. It arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 7, and received final payment and discharge August 15, 1865.



The 114<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment Illinois Volunteers served like all the other federal forces for the preservation of the Union. Unlike the other regiments which passed out of existence, the 114<sup>th</sup> has been reactivated for a new purpose. The new purpose is not a fighting unit, but a patriotic organization to serve this country, state, county and city to honor those men who gave their lives to maintain the land of the free and home of the brave.

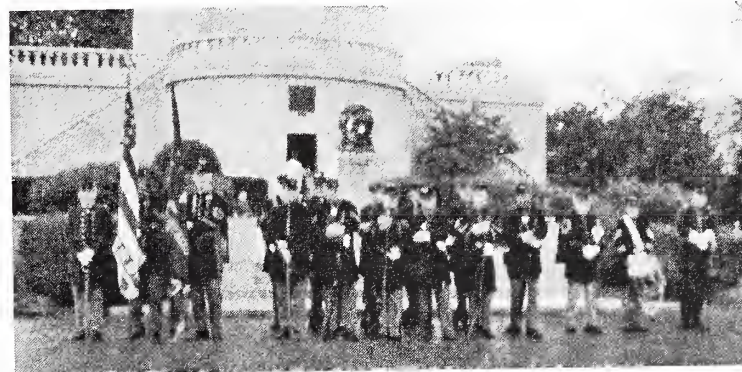


*Letter from home*



*All members of the 114<sup>th</sup> Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment, reactivated, supply their own uniforms and equipment.*

Since 1969, the 114<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry Regiment Illinois Volunteers has been a living symbol of the Civil War heritage of the State of Illinois. In 1968, a handful of patriotic men became concerned that some of the rich history of this area would be lost. This initial concern eventually culminated in the creation of the 114<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, Illinois Volunteers. On January 10, 1969, Governor Samuel Shapiro officially reactivated the Regiment to represent the "noble heritage passed on by those Illinois men who, over a century ago, fought for their beliefs and tradition as free men".



Today, this Regiment serves the Illinois community in many ways; participating in public functions as a ceremonial guard, portraying the lives and beliefs of our courageous forebearers in reenactments both in and out of Illinois, as well as offering a college scholarship to central Illinois students. When needed, it has functioned as the Governor's Honor Guard and has welcomed visiting Presidents.

Performing formal flag retreat ceremonies on Tuesday evenings during the summer months has been one of the Unit's most fulfilling duties. Members of the Regiment have been in the movie, "Glory", and the television series, "North and South," as well as other such programs and Civil War reenactments.



## FLAG PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION

**T**ogether with guidons and captured Confederate flags, Illinois' collection of 392 regimental flags is one of the largest in the United States. These flags are currently held in the Illinois State Military Museum located in Springfield, IL. These proud standards are in desperate need of preservation to ensure their basic stability. Many are no longer available for public viewing due to age and fragility and all are in need of repair.

There have been only two major restoration efforts to save these precious artifacts, the last being more than 75 years ago. It was successful in slowing the deterioration of the flags; however, time has taken its toll and our flags are again in need of repair. Today, it costs thousands of dollars to restore a single flag. Your donation will help ensure that the flags receive the care they need and that they will live for future generations.

A free will offering at The Lincoln Tomb Flag Retreat for the restoration of our flags is accepted and appreciated.

For contact information about the 114<sup>th</sup> Regiment,  
please call or write the Springfield Illinois  
Convention & Visitors Bureau:



Springfield Illinois  
Convention & Visitors Bureau

107 N. 7<sup>th</sup> Street

217-789-2360 or 800-545-7300

[www.visit-springfieldillinois.com](http://www.visit-springfieldillinois.com)

or leave a voicemail message at 217-241-8406



*Special thanks to The Chesapeake Seafood House  
for generously underwriting the costs of this brochure.*

# **THE Chesapeake Seafood HOUSE**



## **Our Heritage**

In 1827, James Henderson entered this land at the government land office. Henderson sold the land to Humphrey Keyes in 1832. Keyes was an early settler of the county and died in 1833, leaving the property to his sons Robert and Gershom.

In 1857, John McGrady bought the five acres for \$1000. The house was then built shortly thereafter, and John McGrady lived here until his death in 1890.

The widow McGrady sold the house and five acres in 1893 for \$10,000 to William H. Colby who named it Hazelwood. It was to become the scene of many fine parties and social gatherings.

The life of Judge William H. Colby is the great American success story. He lost both parents by the age of 13 and, penniless, found his way from New York to Springfield. He was employed by George Bergen whose farm was across the road from this house and is now Bergen Park. He worked hard and on rainy days secretly studied law books, hiding them in a wheat bin. He was to become prominent as a lawyer, city attorney and probate judge. His family lived here until 1912.

For the next 40 years, the house passed through many hands and from 1955 to 1984 was occupied by the Crifasi family.

It was purchased in 1983 and was reopened as a seafood house. Presently it is known as The Chesapeake Seafood House which specializes in fresh seafood from all over the world. There is a fine lawn and stately old trees where departing guests may linger and perhaps imagine the old Bergen homestead with a young man reading Blackstone on a rainy day.

**3045 Clear Lake Avenue Springfield, IL  
(217) 522-5220**



## Lincoln's Tomb to harness geothermal energy

By ADRIANA COLINDRES  
STATE CAPITOL BUREAU

*Friday, November 30, 2007*

Geothermal energy, which utilizes the heat beneath the Earth's surface, will power a new heating and cooling system at the Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

The project, budgeted to cost \$282,000, is to be completed by the end of 2008, in time for activities related to the 200th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's 1809 birth, said David Blanchette, spokesman for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

"We think this is particularly appropriate for the Lincoln Tomb because Abraham Lincoln is the only president to hold a U.S. patent," Blanchette said. "He was fascinated by the latest inventions and the latest technology, so we certainly think it's appropriate to use this latest green technology on his final resting place."

Lincoln's patent was for a device to help free riverboats that got stuck on sandbars.

Geothermal energy relies on the temperature underground always being about 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

"Geothermal makes use of that constant temperature within the Earth, so in the summer it will take the heat from a building and pipe it out into the ground, and in the winter it takes the warm air from the ground and pumps it into the building," Blanchette said.

"Obviously, that doesn't take care of the entire heating and cooling need of a place," he added. "But it does greatly reduce the need for additional heating and cooling and the use of energy."

No estimates were available to illustrate the potential energy savings.

"We're not aware of this being tried in a public historic site like this before, so we really don't have anything to compare it to," Blanchette said. "But we're confident the savings will be significant because of the nature of geothermal."

The geothermal system will replace a heating and cooling system that was most recently upgraded in the early 1990s and has exceeded its expected lifespan.

A Springfield firm, Melotte Morse Leonatti Ltd., is handling the design work for the project, and construction could start as soon as spring, Blanchette said. He doesn't know yet if the project will require the historic site to close to visitors, but he said any disruptions would be brief.

The project is one of the first to meet new energy-efficient, "green" guidelines for state construction projects.

State lawmakers and Gov. Rod Blagojevich in 2005 approved legislation that requires the

<http://www.sj-r.com/tools/print/20986.asp>

Capital Development Board, which oversees construction at state buildings, to push the growth of green building methods.

The Lincoln Tomb project has received a \$25,000 energy-efficiency grant from the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation, which has helped pay for more than 65 geothermal installations throughout the state.

"Energy-efficient technologies, and there are lots of them now, are really coming into the mainstream and can be used and incorporated into almost any kind of building," said James Mann, the foundation's executive director. "That's what the foundation is really trying to promote with its grants."

The Lincoln Tomb draws almost 375,000 visitors every year. Mann said the site's popularity was one reason it got a grant.

"The public will be able to experience and see that this (geothermal technology) actually works," he said.

Adriana Colindres can be reached at 782-6292 or [adriana.colindres@sj-r.com](mailto:adriana.colindres@sj-r.com).

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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
ROD R. BLAGOJEVICH • GOVERNOR

## NEWS

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 29, 2007

#### **Governor Blagojevich announces Lincoln's Tomb going green**

***Geothermal heating and cooling system to be installed at Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site to reduce energy usage, increase visitor comfort***

**SPRINGFIELD** – Governor Rod R. Blagojevich today announced that geothermal technology will be used to replace the existing heating and cooling systems at Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery, a move that will reduce energy usage, improve efficiency, protect the historic tomb finishes, and increase comfort for nearly 375,000 people from around the world who visit the 16<sup>th</sup> President's final resting place each year.

"This new system will help increase efficiency and save energy, as well as protect an important piece of our nation's history," said Gov. Blagojevich.

The Lincoln Tomb geothermal project is one of the first to meet new energy-efficient, environmentally-friendly guidelines for state construction projects launched under Governor Blagojevich's leadership. Gov. Blagojevich ordered the Capital Development Board (CDB) to develop guidelines that meet strict national "green" building standards, reduce the state's energy usage, and make state buildings better for those who work in them and the area surrounding them.

This project has also earned a \$25,000 energy efficiency grant from the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation. The Foundation has supported more than 65 geothermal installations across Illinois through its grants.

"The geothermal system at Lincoln Tomb will both meet the Governor's goals and effectively serve as a highly visible model for encouraging wider acceptance of this energy efficient technology as a cost-effective best practice in public and non-profit buildings," said James E. Mann, executive director of the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation.

"Studies show that an investment of just two percent of a construction budget in green building methods and materials can yield an estimated 20 percent savings in energy costs over the life of a structure. Buildings constructed to green standards use less energy, provide healthier and more stimulating environments for occupants, are less harmful to the environment, and are less costly to operate over time," said CDB Executive Director Jan Grimes.

Buildings consume 65 percent of our nation's total electricity, emit 30 percent of our total greenhouse gases, and account for nearly 60 percent of total non-industrial waste in the United States.

Geothermal, or ground-source, energy takes advantage of the constant year-round underground temperature of about 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Vertical pipe loops are buried about 300 feet underground and an antifreeze liquid is pumped through the pipes. In the summer, the liquid moves heat from the building into the ground. In the winter, it does the opposite. Heat pumps will be used at Lincoln Tomb to maximize the heating and cooling transfer within the building. No estimates are available about the projected energy savings the Tomb will experience with the geothermal system.



The pipes and wells for the geothermal system at Lincoln Tomb will be installed underneath the lawn on the south side of the Tomb. Once the infrastructure is installed, the grass will be replaced and visitors will have the same sweeping vista of Lincoln Tomb as they have since the structure was built in 1874.

The current heating and air conditioning system at Lincoln Tomb is a water source heat pump system that was last upgraded in the early 1990s but is now past its expected life span. Utility, maintenance and repair costs for a system of this age continue to increase. The existing cooling tower, located within an unsightly fenced enclosure northwest of the Tomb, will be removed once the geothermal system is installed.

“Lincoln Tomb is perhaps the most revered of the nation’s Lincoln sites and will be one of the focal points of the 2009 Lincoln Bicentennial. Oak Ridge Cemetery is surpassed only by Arlington National Cemetery as the nation’s most visited burial ground, and this new climate control system in our 16<sup>th</sup> President’s final resting place will allow the Tomb to keep welcoming visitors from every part of the globe,” said Robert Coomer, director of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA), which administers Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site.

Lincoln Tomb State Historic Site is the final resting place of Abraham Lincoln, his wife Mary, and three of his four sons – Eddie, William (Willie) and Thomas (Tad). It was built entirely with public donations and was completed in 1874.

The Green Building Guidelines for State Construction, developed by the Illinois Green Building Advisory Committee in concert with CDB, mandate that all new state-funded building construction and major renovations of existing state-owned facilities are required to meet current Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards that are practical for that project. The guidelines and members of the Advisory Committee may be found at CDB’s Web site, [www.cdb.state.il.us](http://www.cdb.state.il.us).

Exciting new technologies combined with traditional solutions may be seen in future state building projects under the new guidelines. These could include geothermal climate control systems, roofs made of heat-reducing white material or covered with live vegetation (“white” and “green” roofs), photovoltaic systems to produce electricity, the use of recycled materials, no-water landscaping, and allergen-reducing ventilation and interior finishes.

Under the Green Building Guidelines, the following Illinois specific goals will apply to every project: There will be no development on prime farmland; water use will be reduced by at least 20 percent through the use of high-efficiency fixtures; and energy performance will be improved by set percentages on new and existing buildings. Other guidelines will also apply to specific projects.

Several state-funded building projects already underway or planned incorporate the new Green Building Guidelines. These include the recently-completed Workforce Development Center at Heartland Community College in Bloomington; the Integrated Bio-Processing Laboratory and Lincoln Hall at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; the Transportation Education Center at Southern Illinois University Carbondale; the Performing Arts Center on the Macomb campus and the Quad Cities Riverfront Campus of Western Illinois University; the Truman College Student Services Center in Chicago; and the replacement of the William G. Stratton office building in Springfield. Many of these projects are funded in the *Illinois Works* capital construction bill that has passed the Senate and awaits approval by the Illinois House of Representatives.

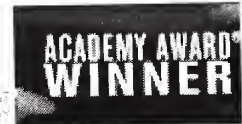
Gov. Blagojevich signed legislation in 2005 that required CDB to spearhead the growth of green building methods throughout the state. The law was sponsored by Sen. John Cullerton of Chicago and Rep. Dave Winters of Shirland. It required CDB to identify at least three state construction projects to serve as case studies in the use of “green” principles, to organize a series of Green Building workshops across the state, and to form the Green Building Advisory Committee.

Over its 7 year life, Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation has awarded 2600 grants totaling more than \$140 million to support energy efficiency, renewable energy, and natural areas conservation projects

throughout Illinois. To find out more about the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation, check out their Web site at [www.illinoiscleanenergy.org](http://www.illinoiscleanenergy.org).

The New York Times

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March 9, 2009

SPRINGFIELD JOURNAL

## A Funeral Museum at Death's Door

By [DIRK JOHNSON](#)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — A week or so ago, Duane Marsh noticed an elderly couple from Iowa standing hesitantly at the door of the Museum of Funeral Customs, a shrine here to embalming tools, coffins and other artifacts of the rites of death.

"This is his idea, not mine," Mr. Marsh recalled the woman saying, as she pointed at her husband. "I'm not sure I want to go in."

Mr. Marsh, the executive director of the Illinois Funeral Directors Association, which operates the museum, was able to convince the woman that it was really not such a ghoulish place, and then led the couple on a tour.

A stone's throw from [Lincoln's tomb](#), this unusual cultural repository is an unmistakable reminder that everyone's days are numbered. Now it seems the same might be true of the museum itself.

Unable to attract enough visitors — the Iowa woman is apparently not the only one who gets the creeps about this place — the museum is struggling to stay alive. The curator position has been eliminated, and the museum's hours have been cut to appointments only.

These have been difficult days in Springfield, the Illinois capital, as the economy has nose-dived and many people have lost their jobs. Not even funeral parlors are immune, Mr. Marsh said, as survivors sometimes choose thriftier ways to pay respects.

The association of funeral directors has had other problems, too. A trust it once managed — focused on "pre-need" funeral planning — declined sharply in value, prompting a handful of civil lawsuits alleging financial mismanagement. Although the museum used no money from the trust, Mr. Marsh said, the association's budget took a hit.



But the museum's problems are more basic: Since its founding in 1999, it has failed to become a destination. In recent years, the museum has attracted about 8,000 customers annually; tickets for adults are \$4 and those for children are \$2. It has not been nearly enough to cover expenses.

"The original idea was that we'd get enough spillover from people visiting the Lincoln sites," Mr. Marsh said. "But for whatever reason, that just hasn't happened. When a business isn't paying its way, as everyone knows, you have trouble."

Smack in the center of Illinois, surrounded by corn and soybean fields, this city is mostly known for colorful politicians (prosecutors have used the word corrupt) and tourism ventures that almost invariably make some tie to Honest Abe.

The funeral museum has a replica of the coffin that carried Lincoln from Washington to Springfield in 1865. It also features embalming equipment, a horse-drawn hearse from the 1920s, a long black Cadillac that carried the dead in the 1970s and black mourning clothes worn in the Victorian era. The museum explores the differences among religions and cultures in marking death, pointing out that slaves held funerals deep into the night because many plantation owners refused to give them a break from work during the day.

Plenty of people in Springfield say they would lament the passing of the funeral museum. Sarah Vaughn, an assistant manager at the Feed Store, a restaurant across from the Old State Capitol, said that it had been several years since she had visited the museum, but that she would never forget it.

"It's really quite a cool place," Ms. Vaughn said. "I know that sounds macabre to say. But it's very interesting. I remember learning about Native American burials when I went there. It'll be sad for Springfield if it closes."

Mr. Marsh, a second-generation mortician who lived in a funeral home until he was 6, said the museum helped "demystify" notions about what happens to the body after death. He recalled some difficult moments when he worked as a funeral director, especially the times he had to prepare the body of a child. "I remember one time I got so tearful," he said, "that I just had to get up and walk away for a while."

But he said a wake can be a heartening experience, too, a chance for people to tell stories and laugh and share their fondness for a lost loved one. "I'm telling you," he said, "there were times when you couldn't tell if it was a funeral or a wedding."



A gift shop at the funeral museum includes key chains and paper weights that look like little coffins, and books on funeral customs like "Do It Yourself Tombstone." There are coffin-shaped chocolates and even T-shirts emblazoned with the words "Everybody's Gotta Go Sometime."

Mr. Marsh said he was working on a plan to keep the museum from closing, but he would not disclose details. He said a decision would be made soon.

"This is valuable history," he said. "Can we save the museum? I'm determined to find a way to make it work."

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# Money released for Lincoln tomb renovations

By: Stephanie Pawlowski | 2 days ago  
WJBC, the Voice of Central Illinois

3/9/12



The next phase of renovations at Lincoln's tomb will fix the damage caused by water leaking in over decades. (Photo used under Creative Commons from Flickr user midnightcomm)

SPRINGFIELD – Abraham Lincoln's tomb is getting a \$700,000 renovation.

The state is releasing the money from the capital construction program to repair water damage from a leaky roof.

Historic Preservation Agency Director Dave Blanchette said the tomb was built with a flat roof, which was fixed a couple of years ago. He said the leaks stopped, and this money will fix damage to brass plaques, decorative molding, and the gold plated ceiling.

"This particular project addresses all of the water damage that occurred over the years and it will fix the walls, the ceiling, electricity and anything that really has been impacted by the water damage over the years," Blanchette said.

Repairs will be made to brass plaques, retaining rails, decorative molding, the gold leaf ceiling and lighting.

Blanchette said money is also included for a new climate control system inside the tomb to hook up to the new geothermal system installed to the front tomb lawn a couple of years ago.

Blanchette said the project is in the planning stages now. The goal is to finish all renovations within a year of starting.

*Stephanie Pawlowski can be reached at [Stephanie@wjbc.com](mailto:Stephanie@wjbc.com).*

People **Informing** People

THE HAWK EYE

# THE HAWK EYE

## Replica of Lincoln casket finds resting place

### Local re-enactors mark 147th anniversary of assassination.

By WILLIAM SMITH [wsmith@thehawkeye.com](mailto:wsmith@thehawkeye.com)

CARTHAGE, ILL. - Huddled under brightly colored umbrellas that protected them from the rain, a crowd of about 150 people watched a horse-drawn hearse roll down Walnut Street Saturday afternoon.

Once the horses stopped in front of the Kibbe Hancock Heritage Museum, the spectators briefly peeked inside windows on either side of the black hearse. Inside was a 6-foot-long casket decorated with silver shamrock studs.

At first glance, it looked as though a 19th century funeral had somehow been time-warped into modern-day America. But this mock funeral ceremony was being held for a president and historical hero who died exactly 147 years ago - Abraham Lincoln.

Members of the Southeast Iowa Civil War Round Table surrounded the sidewalk that led into the museum, saluting the replica of Lincoln's casket as pallbearers dressed in 19th century garb carried it inside. The steady patter of rain lent an air of somber authenticity to the ceremony, and Carthage Mayor Jim Nightingale read a few words from the museum steps about Lincoln's final days on Earth.

Lincoln's funeral train traveled nearly 1,700 miles from Washington D.C., to Springfield after he was assassinated, and millions of mourners came out to view his body and pay their respects.

But the mood of the crowd in Carthage Saturday afternoon was far from mournful. Nightingale was positively ecstatic an important part of Lincoln's history was being put in its rightful place.

"This is a great, great find," he said. "It's been a wonderful opportunity for us."

The casket will be on permanent display in a brand new museum exhibit titled "Lincoln: The Making of the Man," which officially opened to the public Saturday afternoon. According to Kibbe Museum Board president Kim

Related Images:



John Lovretta/The Hawk Eye

Civil War re-enactors, from left, Don Bath and Nathan Pierce, both of Macomb, Ill.; Charles Varboncoeur of Fort Madison; Ralph Logan of Danville; and Dean Spangler of LaHarpe, Ill., carry a replica of Abraham Lincoln's coffin into the Kibbe Hancock Heritage Museum, as Jim Kivlahan of, Burlington salutes while marking the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination Saturday in Carthage.



John Lovretta/The Hawk



Nettles, the museum now owns two of the six existing replicas of Lincoln's coffin.

"It was a year ago last January that we were approached by the Illinois Funeral Directors Association to ask if we would be interested in taking their collection," Nettles said. "When we took a look at it, we realized that caskets were the least of what they had in their collection."

Besides the coffin replicas, the collection includes horse-drawn hearses, embalming tables, chairs, large glass-shelved display cases, photographs, prints and a complete set of models that include Lincoln's funeral train and his memorial arch.

"We are the only museum that has the entire set of models," Nettles said.

The collection came from the Museum of Funeral Customs in Springfield, Ill., which was closed in 2009 due to lack of attendance. The Illinois Funeral Directors Association, which opened and managed the museum, wanted to see the collection stay in Illinois. Though the collection includes everything from glass embalming fluid bottles to a replica of King Tut's sarcophagus, the real find was all the materials related to Lincoln and his funeral.

"We took three tractor-trailer loads out of there (Springfield)," Nettles said.

Most of that is in storage now, including the other replica of Lincoln's coffin. Once the Kibbe Museum received the items, Nettles and a dedicated group of volunteers had to spend months organizing and cataloging it all.

"We came up with the concept (of the exhibit) last May, and started tearing down walls in September," Nettles said. "It's pretty much been a full-time occupation since then."

The exhibit will be a permanent part of the museum, though there are many items in storage that will allow Nettles to rotate the displays as often as she sees fit.

Right now, the exhibit displays information about Lincoln's interaction with Hancock County. There was even a negative of a photograph of Lincoln that was thought to be taken in Macomb, Ill. Upon further examination, it was discovered the photo was taken in Carthage.

The negative was a one-day-only display item, but the rest of the displays will remain for curious visitors.

"We've got a lot in storage right now. We need more room," Nightingale said. "That's probably going to be on the agenda down the road. We want to build something bigger."

Visitors entered the exhibit through the front door of a log cabin, where they saw weaving, spinning and agricultural tools from the 1800s. Area re-enactors organized by the Southeast Iowa Civil War Round

Eye

Wayne Fecht, left, and Bruce Leatham, both of Carthage, Ill., take a horse-drawn carriage carrying a replica of Abraham Lincoln's coffin to the Kibbe Hancock Heritage Museum, while marking the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination Saturday in Carthage. The museum marked the anniversary with an extensive Lincoln exhibit that tells the story of Lincoln's connections to Hancock County and displays what life was like at the time.



Table wandered the museum, while actual Round Table members stood guard by the coffin.

There also is a legal section that shows what it was like to study law in the 1800s, as well as a display on medicine and illness. Stories and photographs of Civil War veterans from Hancock County decorate the room, and the exhibit culminates in a replica of the East Room of the White House, where Lincoln initially lay before beginning his journey home.

"I think this is absolutely marvelous," Carthage resident Sue Newell said shortly after seeing the exhibit for the first time. "This is something everyone should see."

The museum will be open from noon to 4 p.m. today. Spring hours are 1 to 4 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, or by appointment, as well as the last two Sundays of each month from 1 to 4 p.m.

After Memorial Day, the museum is open 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Monday through Friday and from noon to 4 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

# Guardian of Abraham Lincoln Tomb

(Story starts on page 1.)



Herbert Wells Fay, 85, guardian of the Lincoln tomb at Springfield, views some of the many items in his Lincoln collections.

where the light of the moon had to be shown. In another pile of papers is a miniature of Lincoln by the famous Chicago artist, William Patterson. This is known as "Patterson's best" and is valued at \$15,000.

## Bejeweled Book.

Another book from the heap shows Lincoln spelled in precious stones, a jewel book with real jewels. Among the items of the collection are:

One original negative of Lincoln and many copy negatives.

Two albums of original Lincoln manuscripts, also the original manuscript of the song "America" by L. F. Smith.

A silk tassel from the cloak which Lincoln wore on the night he was shot, showing his blood stains.

Ten original Lincoln paintings.

More than 300 different sittings of Lincoln.

Two miles of Lincoln albums, with pictures of him or pertaining to him.

Two thousand Lincoln stamps.

Fifty-three autographed letters of Lincoln and copies of 5,000 Lincoln letters. In addition the collection contains Indian relics, pictures, and letters of Lincoln's contemporaries, the books and poems that influenced Lincoln, a Grant collection, war relics, and a letter written by Robert E. Lee a few days before the surrender.

## Suggested as Museum Items.

It is suggested that all this be arranged in panorama and diorama form in the new museum that might be made of the old statehouse, that other Lincoln items be moved there from the state historical library, such as the desk at which Lincoln wrote his first inaugural message in the backroom of a store across from the statehouse square.

The museum would be more of a public educational display, the recreation of the scenes that formed the character of Lincoln, rather than a research institute. The scholar's Lincoln library would remain in the state building where it is now housed. This is now bulging with books and manuscripts and additional space is called for. Paul

M. Angle, state historical librarian and Lincoln expert, would like a new library building housing the world's finest collection of Lincoln books and manuscripts.

As a climax to this situation, Mr. Fay informed this writer that he intended to give his collection to the state. Once he dreamed of a series of exhibit halls built around the Lincoln tomb. He puts no strings to his offer, but thinks well of the restored statehouse plan that would bring to the people of the world a thousand Lincoln facts in visible form.

Three million persons, the great and humble of the world, have visited this tomb. With the passing of the years Lincoln becomes a more significant world figure. He is identified with the democratic march of the people. Springfield would seem to be the place for a new world shrine, where pictures would take the place of words and marble silence.

## A STATE MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN.

[Illinois State Register, Springfield.]

Herbert Wells Fay, custodian of the Lincoln tomb, who yields to none in the depth of his devotion to the Great Emancipator's memory, again voices an appeal to the patriotic sentiment of Illinois for the erection of a suitable memorial to house the rich and overflowing treasures associated with the life and achievements of Abraham Lincoln.

No visitor to the tomb in recent years has escaped the conviction that the facilities there are wholly inadequate for museum purposes. With the possible exception of the Oldroyd collection at Washington, the assemblage of Lincolniana at the tomb is the finest and most complete in the country, but in its present quarters there is absolutely no opportunity for its orderly arrangement and effective display. That these conditions have been permitted over so long a period is discreditable to the state of Illinois and its capital city alike.

The Lincoln collection at the tomb, which was first undertaken by Custodian J. C. Powers and afterwards enlarged by his successor, the late Maj. Johnson, received a great addition when Mr. Fay assumed his duties several years ago, bringing with him the very extensive material which he had assembled while a resident of De Kalb. Since that time, every year has seen numerous additions to the collection and at the present time the material is so extensive that it has well-nigh crowded out the visitors themselves.

Naturally, with 150,000 people registering at the tomb every year, reports of these conditions are spread all over the country, distinctly to the disadvantage of the city and state. And along with the unfavorable comment as to the congestion and heterogeneous display, a real sentiment has been gathering momentum that the tomb is not the place for a museum of Lincoln relics, however intimate their association or however valuable their significance.

As it is, the room in which the collection is now stored is not any too large for what it was originally intended—i. e., a reception room for visitors to the tomb. It should be restored to its original purpose and the Lincoln collection, as Mr. Fay suggests so forcefully, should be housed in a separate building in the form of a Lincoln memorial whose architecture should be appropriate to the surroundings.

Beautiful Lincoln memorials have been erected in several states, but strange to relate, the state of Illinois, which claims the martyred President in the chief right, has never taken the initiative in this direction in all the years since his passing. The Lincoln monument was the gift of the nation itself and every state in the Union was represented by individual contributors.

The State Register has repeatedly urged that the state take action along this line, and it welcomes the opportunity of seconding Mr. Fay's new appeal to patriotism and state pride. It is to be hoped that the legislature will take cognizance of this situation and at its next session provide for a Lincoln memorial worthy of this great state and its distinguished traditions.

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